DECEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3054

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, A Dialogue between a Sword and a Hogſhead of Spirits;------Advantages of the Culture of the Sugar Maple-tree;---Receipts to make Maple Sugar, Maple Melaſſes, Maple Beer, Maple Wine and Maple Vinegar;---to make Sun-flower Oil;---Pumpkin Yeaſt;---to make Bread without Yeaſt, or the common Leaven;---to make Pomona Wine;---to make Salt-petre;---to make Bitters, for preventing the Fever and Ague, and all other Fall Fevers;---for chapped Lips;---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---Anecdotes.---Advice to American Farmers, about to ſettle in new Countries, &c.---The Fall of the Leaf;---Ode to Gratitude;---Means to enjoy a happy Life;---The Cloſe of the Year.---Wiſe Sayings.---Tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's Diſk.---Of the expected Comet.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---A Table ſhewing the Value of any Number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000;---of the Value and Weight of Coins;---an exact Tide Table; Quakers General Meetings, Courts, &c. &c.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Property in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION at Point-no-Point, in the Northern-Liberties, four miles from town, conſiſting of about 17 acres of Meadow, and 63 acres of Upland, part of which is woodland, and the whole of an excellent quality. There are on the premiſes two Brick Houſes, a Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn and Out-houſes. The fences are good and great part of them are new. Apply to WILLIAM RAWLE.

Third-ſtreet, December 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. SITUATE in Franconia townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Allen-town, and on Skippack creek, about 27 miles from the city, containing 923 acres and 154 perches, 150 acres whereof are cleared, of which 30 acres are good watered meadow, the remainder of this tract is good timber land, there are on the premiſes two log houſes, two barns and ſeveral outhouſes, a good ſeat for a griſt or ſaw-mill, which laſt might be carried on to advantage, from the great quantity of timber with which this place abounds, and the ſcarcity in the adjacent country.

No. 2. Situate in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, and on the ſouth by lands of Thomas Livezey and others. The whole of which is well timbered, and the timber valuable, from the nearneſs of Germantown, and ſundry lime-kilns being within three or four miles, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow may be made thereon. Almoſt the whole of the remainder would (if cleared) be extraordinary arable land; Wiſſahickon creek, running through this tract, affords an excellent mill-ſeat; its being ſituate on a road leading into one of the beſt wheat countries on the continent, and the convenience of getting wheat going down Schuylkill, muſt be a conſiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned. In ſhort, a view of the premiſes only can furniſh an adequate idea of the many advantages both for a farm, and a mill, with which this tract abounds.

No. 3. Situate in the townſhip of Blockley, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown-ſquare, about five miles from the city, containing 20 acres and 138 perches. The ſoil is good, and wooded with a variety of valuable timber.

No. 1 and 2 will be ſold entire, or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Application may be made to *Cadwalader Evans*, jun. near North-Wales meeting-houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of George Baker, in Water-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Nov. 29, 1788. BENJAMIN WILSON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; late of Pencader Hundred, in New-Caſtle county, either by bill, bond, note, mortgage, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH, JOHN SIMONTON, } Executors.

November 28, 1788.

A SCHOOL opened,

In Ewing's court, Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets,

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

For teaching the Spinning of Cotton, Flax, &c. and Knitting. Dec. 3, 1788.

Pot-Aſh Kettles.

A QUANTITY, well made, are juſt come to hand, wherewith perſons in the country, who ſome time ſince applied when the ſtock received had been ſold off, may now be ſupplied at the ſtore of

HENRY DRINKER,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Where may be had, *Forge Hammers*, of an approved quality, carefully tempered in an *Air Furnace*, at which *Rollers* for *Slitting Mills* are made; ſmall cabbouſes for coaſting veſſels, and other ſizes for larger veſſels; ſtoves of various kinds, and a variety of neat caſt hollow ware. At ſame place are to be ſold, a few boxes *Iriſh Linens*, and a quantity of *live Feathers*. ¶

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, near the three mile ſtone, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, on the fourth inſt. a ſmall bay MARE, with her mane and tail cloſe cut, and ſhod before. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may hear of her, by applying to

§ WILLIAM RUSH, *in Race-ſtreet.*

Philad. Nov. 22, 1788.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Byberry townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th ult. an apprentice lad, named JOHN BROWN, by trade a weaver, about 18 years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, with long ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a light coloured cloth ſailor's jacket, a new felt hat, ſheepſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above reward.

Dec. 1, 1788. ‡ CASPER ROADS.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE by

Hewes and *Anthony*,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent North-ſide Jamaica ſpirit,
Molaſſes and New-England rum,
Connecticut pork and Iriſh beef,
150 barrels choice *Boſton* beef,
A quantity of tallow in barrels,
Beſt picked Mackarel and common ditto,
Salmon, ſhad and herring,
Codfiſh in hogſheads, ſpermaceti oil,
Common whale and tanner's ditto,
Spermaceti candles, and chocolate, in boxes,
A few bags new hops, and 18 bales of cotton,
Iron tea-kettles and New-England tow linen,
Coarſe and fine Liverpool ſalt,
Martinique coffee,
20 barrels pot-aſh,
A few cheſts ſouchong tea,
70 barrels roſin, &c. &c. *Nov.* 3. 6. w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Hull, London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Amſterdam, and now for ſale, by

John & James Oldden,

In Second-ſtreet, eight doors below Market-ſtreet,

SHALLOONS, Rattinets,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Moreens, Halfthicks,
Plains, Broad-cloths,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Printed Linen and check ditto,
Sewing Silk,
White Sarſnets and Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Checks,
Hair and Worſted Pluſhes,
Haerlem Stripes,
Ditto, Laces from No. 0, to 10,
Scotch Oznabrigs,
Fine Bobbins and Tapes No. 13 and 25.
A large aſſortment of Looking-glaſſes,
Tin in Boxes, No. 1 and 2,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Bar and Pig Lead,
8 by 10 & 7 by 9 Window glaſs,
Pins & White-chapel Needles,
Red Lead, Yellow Oaker,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Litharge and Patent Yellow,
Crowley's Steel,
Ruſſia Hog's Briſtles,
Common and ingrain Scotch Carpets,
Ditto, ½yd, ⅝ths, ¾ths & yard wide Carpeting,
London and Briſtol Pewter, &c.

They have likewiſe to let on a reaſonable rent, for one or more years, a large vacant lot of ground, the north ſide of Market above Seventh-ſtreet, and adjoining the dwelling of Herbſt and Lex. The lot is 26 feet on Market and 46 feet on Zane-ſtreet, being in depth 356 feet. 6w.

November 11, 1788.

CANNON STOVE,

A very large one, ſuitable for a Church or School-houſe,

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet. Alſo,

AN aſſortment of boxes of window glaſs, 8 by 10, high and low priced,
Double and ſingle rolled Engliſh ſheet iron,
Great variety of ſheet braſs,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter-caſks,
Bar-iron by the ton,
Boxes of Dreſden china tea-cups and ſaucers,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Fine and coarſe braſs wire,
Watch-chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea-ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Shoemakers knives,
Double ſcrew gimblets,
Shoe buckles,
Sleeve buttons, &c. &c. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finiſhed

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horſes.

Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker, in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Tueſday the ſecond inſtant, came on the quarterly examination of the young ladies belonging to Mr. Poor's academy, in the preſence of a number of the truſtees and other reſpectable citizens.

The number of his ſcholars was found to amount to one hundred. But, although no bodily correction nor harſh treatment of any kind be ever attempted in this ſeminary, yet ſo fully eſtabliſhed, among his pupils, are the habits of good order and reſpect for their ſuperiors, that in the whole courſe of the examination, which laſted two days, not ſo much as a whiſper was heard from any quarter. And indeed with reſpect to the exhibition in general, it is no more than juſtice to ſay, that it is not eaſy to conceive how any thing of the kind could have been more perfect. In reading, in writing, in arithmetic, in geography, in Engliſh grammar, and in compoſition, ſuch ſpecimens were given of proficiency, not confined to a few individuals, but ſpreading itſelf on all ſides through the claſſes in general, as even in this city would not a few years ago have been conceived practicable.

The premiums were adjudged as follow:—

In the Firſt Claſs.

To Miſs Suſannah Binney for excelling in Reading,
* Eleanor Dunlap & Sarah Potts in Writing,
Eliza Wallace in Arithmetic,
Ann Smith in Geograhy,
Ann Parker in Grammar,
Jeanatina Wood Patterſon in Compoſition.

In the Second Claſs.

To Miſs Molly Peters for excelling in Reading,
Kitty Sumners in Writing,
Helena Stewart in Arithmetic,
Betſy Shrupp in Grammar.

In the Third Claſs.

To Miſs Peggy M'Culloch for excelling in Reading,
Jean Turnbull in Writing,
Kitty Sheaff in Grammar.

Theſe being preſented in due form by the preſident, he aroſe and delivered to the young ladies the following addreſs, which, being pleaſed with their proficiency, he had drawn up in the courſe of the afternoon.

Young Ladies;

UPON ſuch occaſions as the preſent, it is not uncommon for ſome perſon of known abilities and reſpectable character in life, to addreſs himſelf to the youth before him in a premeditated diſcourſe; repreſenting to them, as on the one hand the great advantages of a good education, ſo on the other the animated exertions indiſpenſably neceſſary in order to acquire it.

I have not been applied to for any diſcourſe of this nature nor do I now come forward ſo prepared.

My feelings, however, as a Truſtee of this ſeminary, would be deeply wounded, were we to ſuffer ſo many amiable young perſons to be diſmiſſed from our preſence, without any teſtimony of our approbation.

Undoubtedly you have given, in the courſe of this exhibition, a moſt convincing demonſtration both of your own merit, and of that of your inſtructors.

And in making this declaration, I ſpeak not only my own ſentiments, but the ſentiments of the Truſtees my colleagues; nay farther, the ſentiments, I will venture to pronounce, of every individual in this numerous and enlightened aſſembly.

As to thoſe of you, my honored young friends, to whom the premiums have been now preſented, you will have the conſciouſneſs of having afforded to your parents and friends a gratification which they highly value; as well as of obtaining for yourſelves—what may indeed be of little value as to its intrinſic worth---but an acquiſition however upon which through life you will never reflect without the moſt pleaſing emotions.

At the ſame time I cannot but obſerve to you, that it is a circumſtance which tends greatly to heighten our ſatisfaction upon this occaſion, that however you may have been diſtinguiſhed, your ſchoolfellows and claſſmates have not been diſhonored. For ſo ably in every inſtance did they diſpute the priſe with you, that as to myſelf, I will freely own I was often at a loſs to determine to whom out of many, it ought of right to have been conferred.

The ſame deſire to excell will always, I truſt, accompany you through life. Permit me, however, to remind you, that though merit of every kind may extort reſpect, it is modeſt merit only that can captivate the heart.

You will do well therefore to reflect often, on the laſt end and deſign of all theſe accompliſhments. Is it, that you may be placed as it were on ſome envied eminence, to triumph in your own ſuperiority, and to dazzle the eyes of all beholders? Alas! Can a thought ſo little ſuited to his condition find a place in the breaſt of any mortal? What has he to do to aim at ſuperiority and to ſeek to dazzle the eyes of all beholders whoſe whole life upon earth has been juſtly compared, in the beautiful language of Revelation, to *a vapour that appeareth but for a little while, and then vaniſheth away*. The belated traveller beholds it burſting over him from the boſom of the night; he admires its ſudden brightneſs; but before he is well able to expreſs his admiration, the object that excited it is now no more. So ſhall it be with every fair form which is now before me. However loved, however honored, they ſhall in the courſe of a few revolving ſeaſons "lie down in the duſt neglected and forgotten through a ſeries of ages."

The love therefore of praiſe and admiration, however we may ſometimes avail ourſelves of it as a ſecondary, can never be admitted, as the principal motive of human conduct.

In a word, we ſeek to beſtow on you every accompliſhment. You will have made however but an ill uſe of all theſe advantages, if you do not diſcover from them, that they were therefore beſtowed on you, that you might be the better qualified to obtain the favour of God by a life that is uſeful to mankind.

The whole was concluded with a pertinent and ſuitable prayer by the Rev. Dr. Andrews.

The following gentlemen are the Truſtees of Mr. Poor's Academy.

The Rev. Dr. Andrews, Preſident,
The Rev. Dr. Sproat,
The Rev. Dr. Weiberg,
The Rev. Dr. Blackwell,
The Rev. Mr. Pilmore,
The Rev. Mr. Uſtick,
The Rev. Mr. Rogers,
The Rev. Mr. Meder,
The Rev. Mr. Green,
The Rev. Mr. Cohen,
The Rev. Mr. Bend,
Col. Coates, Eſquire,
Dr. William W. Smith,
Dr. William Smith,
Dr. J. Dunlap,
Dr. Benjamin Say.

By order of the Truſtees,

BENJAMIN SAY, Secretary.

* *Miſs Dunlap and Miſs Potts of the firſt claſs appeared to the viſitors to be ſo equal in writing, that they judged it neceſſary to preſent each of them with a premium.*

WINCHESTER. Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Aſſembly at Richmond, to his correſpondent in this town, dated November 8, 1788.

" I have not time to write long letters, and ſhall therefore obſerve in general terms, that you may expect every evil from this aſſembly that antifederaliſm can produce: the following facts among others induce this belief: when members of Congreſs were choſen, there were thirty nine votes againſt Mr. Madiſon's holding his ſeat for the remuant of time which that body is to exiſt; and this day, on the ballot for federal ſenators, the number ſtood:

For R. H. Lee.	98
William Grayſon.	86
James Madiſon.	77
Votes for perſons not nominated.	63

" Thoſe who know the abilities of Mr. Madiſon, who know that his whole life has been devoted to the ſervice of the public, and that he has ſo conducted himſelf as to avoid every cauſe of offence in his public ſpeeches and private converſations to any man or deſcription of men; that envy itſelf, or the jaundice eye of faction have never imputed to him intereſted or corrupt motives—might be at a loſs to account for ſuch marks of neglect or diſapprobation: but, Sir, the conduct of Mr. Henry, on the day of Mr. Madiſon's nomination, fully explains the myſtery; in a well informed ſpeech, he made a pointed attack againſt him in the houſe, taking for the ground of his oppoſition, Mr. Madiſon's attachment to the federal government. I felt much for Mr. Madiſon, but more for my country, for I conſidered this as the trumpet of diſcord: a dæmon which I fear will deſtroy that domeſtic peace and happineſs which unanimity of ſentiment has hitherto ſecured to us, as well during the late arduous conflict, as ſince its happy concluſion. Hereafter, when a gentleman is nominated to a public office, it is not his virtue, his abilities, or his patriotiſm we are to regard, but whether he is a federaliſt or an antifederaliſt; a diſtinction which might well take place whilſt the new government was under conſideration, but which ought to ceaſe as ſoon as it was agreed to. In a free ſtate there can be no government if the voice of the majority is not ſubmitted to; it is as eſſential to the exiſtence of liberty, that ninety nine ſhould obey an hundred, as that one ſhould ſubmit to ninety nine, the only difference is, that where the majority is ſmall, a door of hope is left open to ambitious men, that by fomenting the diſcontents of the people, they may gain the aſcendancy, ſubvert the government, or aggrandize themſelves. You will underſtand, that I do not mean to deſparage the gentlemen who were on this occaſion preferred; the ground on which the preference was given is what I diſapprove. The moſt important buſineſs now before the aſſembly, is a bill for dividing the ſtate into diſtricts, for chooſing electors of a preſident: this has paſſed the houſe of delegates, and each diſtrict is compoſed of two ſenatorial diſtricts; this mode, although unequal and unjuſt, was adopted on account of the ſhortneſs of time for promulgating the law, and accompliſhing the buſineſs. A bill for dividing the ſtate into diſtricts for the purpoſe of chooſing delegates to Congreſs—this is referred to a committee of the whole, and will undergo great inveſtigation. A bill to diſable certain officers of the ſtate government from holding offices under the general government; this is alſo before the committee of the whole houſe.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 26.

Extract from the Journals of the Houſe of Delegates, Friday November 14, 1788.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on an application to Congreſs to call a Convention of the ſtates, to take into conſideration the defects of the Conſtitution, and report the neceſſary amendments; alſo on the draft of a letter to Governor Clinton, and to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſame ſubject; and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Bullitt reported that the committee, according to order, had the ſaid application and draft of letters under their conſideration, and amended the ſame; and he read the ſaid application and draft of letters, as amended, in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerks table, where the ſame was again read, and are as followeth:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, That an application ought to be made, in the name and on behalf of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, to the Congreſs of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

" The Good People of this Commonwealth in Convention aſſembled, having ratified the Conſtitution ſubmitted to their conſideration, this Legiſlature has, in conformity to that act, and the reſolutions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to them tranſmitted, thought proper to make the arrangements that were neceſſary, for carrying it into effect.——Having thus ſhewn themſelves obedient to the voice of their conſtituents, all America will find, that ſo far as it depended on them, that plan of government will be carried into immediate operation.

" But the ſenſe of the people of Virginia would be but in part complied with, and but little regarded, if we went no further. In the very moment of adoption, and coeval with the ratification of the new plan of government, the general voice of the Convention of this ſtate pointed to objects, no leſs intereſting to the people we repreſent, and equally intitled to your attention. At the ſame time that, from motives of affection for our ſiſter ſtates, the Convention yielded their aſſent to the ratification, they gave the moſt unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the preſent form.

" In acceding to a government under this impreſſion, painful muſt have been the proſpect, had they not derived conſolation, from a full expectation of its imperfections being ſpeedily amended. In this reſource therefore, they placed their confidence——a confidence, that will continue to ſupport them, whilſt they have reaſon to believe they have not calculated upon it in vain.

" In making known to you the objections of the people of this Commonwealth to the new plan of government, we deem it unneceſſary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they conſider as involving all the great and unalienable rights of Freemen: For their ſenſe on this ſubject, we refer you to the proceedings of their late Convention, and the ſenſe of this General Aſſembly, as expreſſed in their reſolutions of day of .

" We think proper however to declare, that in our opinion, as thoſe objections were not founded in ſpeculative theory, but deduced from principles, which have been eſtabliſhed by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages; ſo they never will be removed, until the cauſe itſelf ſhall ceaſe to exiſt. The ſooner therefore the public apprehenſions are quieted, and the government is poſſeſſed of the confidence of the people, the more ſalutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.

" The cauſe of amendments we conſider as a common cauſe, and ſince conceſſions have been made from political motives, which we conceive may endanger the republic, we truſt that a commendable zeal will be ſhewn for obtaining thoſe proviſions, which experience has taught us are neceſſary to ſecure from danger the unalienable rights of Human Nature.

" The anxiety with which our Countrymen preſs for the accompliſhment of this important end will ill admit of delay. The ſlow forms of Congreſſional diſcuſſion and recommendation, if indeed they ſhould ever agree to any change, would we fear be leſs certain of ſucceſs. Happily for their wiſhes, the Conſtitution hath preſented an alternative, by admitting the ſubmiſſion to a Convention of the ſtates. To this therefore we reſort, as the ſource from whence they are to derive relief from their preſent apprehenſions ——We do therefore, in behalf of our Conſtituents, in the moſt earneſt and ſolemn manner, make this application to Congreſs, that a Convention be immediately called, of deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, with full power to take into conſideration, the defects of this Conſtitution that have been ſuggeſted by the ſtate Conventions, and report ſuch amendments thereto, as they ſhall find beſt ſuited to promote our common intereſts, and ſecure to ourſelves, and our lateſt poſterity, the great and unalienable rights of Mankind."

Extract of a letter to Governor Clinton, on the ſame ſubject.

SIR,

" The letter from the Convention of the ſtate of New-York hath been laid before us, ſince our preſent ſeſſion. The ſubject which is contemplated, was taken up, and we have the pleaſure to inform you, of the entire concurrence in ſentiment between that honorable body and the repreſentatives in ſenate and aſſembly of the freemen of this commonwealth. The propriety of immediately calling a convention of the ſtates, to take into conſideration the defects of the conſtitution was admitted, and in conſequence thereof on application agreed to, to be preſented to the Congreſs, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be convened, for the accompliſhment of that important end. We herewith tranſmit to your excellency a copy of this application, which we requeſt may be laid before your aſſembly at their next meeting. We take occaſion to expreſs our moſt earneſt wiſhes that it may obtain the approbatian of New-York, and all our ſiſter ſtates."

Draft of a letter to the ſeveral ſtates, on the ſame ſubject.

" THE freemen of this commonwealth, in Convention aſſembled, having, at the ſame time that they ratified the fœderal conſtitution, expreſſed a deſire that many parts, which they conſidered as exceptionable parts, ſhould be amended, the General Aſſembly, as well from a ſenſe of duty, as a conviction of its defects, have thought proper to take the earlieſt meaſures in their power for the accompliſhment of this important object. They have accordingly agreed upon an application, to be preſented to the Congreſs, ſo ſoon as it ſhall be aſſembled, requeſting that honorable body to call a Convention of Deputies from the ſeveral ſtates, to take the ſame into conſideration, and report ſuch amendments, as they ſhall find beſt calculated to anſwer the purpoſe. As we conceive that all the good people of the United States are equally intereſted in obtaining thoſe amendments, that have been propoſed, we truſt that there will be an harmony in their ſentiments and meaſures upon this very intereſting ſubject. We herewith tranſmit to you a copy of this application, and take the liberty to ſubjoin our earneſt wiſhes that it may have your concurrence."

And the ſaid application and draft of Letters being again ſeverally read at the clerk's table; a motion was made, and the queſtion being put, to amend the ſame, by ſubſtituting in lieu thereof, the following form of an application and draft of Letters, to wit:

The Legiſlature of Virginia, to the Congreſs of the United States, ſend Greeting:

" THE Convention of the Repreſentatives of the good people of this commonwealth having, on the twenty-fifth day of June laſt, ratified the conſtitution or form of government propoſed by the Fœderal Convention on the ſeventeenth of September, 1787, and having declared in their act of ratification, that any imperfections which might exiſt in the ſaid conſtitution ought rather to be examined in the mode preſcribed therein for obtaining amendments, than by a delay, with a hope of obtaining previous amendments, to bring the union into danger; and in order to relieve the apprehenſions of thoſe who might be ſolicitous for amendments, having reſolved that whatever amendments might be deemed neceſſary ought to be recommended to the conſideration of the Congreſs, which ſhould firſt aſſemble under the ſaid conſtitution, to be acted upon according to the mode preſcribed in the fifth article thereof. And on the twenty-ſeventh day of the ſame month of June, agreed to certain amendments to the ſaid conſtitution, which were tranſmitted, together with the ratification of the fœderal conſtitution, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled; which amendments the ſaid convention did, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in Congreſs to exert all their influence, and uſe all legal and reaſonable methods to obtain a ratification, of in the manner provided by the ſaid conſtitution. And in all congreſſional laws to be paſſed in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments, as far as the ſaid conſtitution would admit.

" This legiſlature, fully concurring in ſentiment with the ſaid convention, and ſolicitous to promote the ſalutary meaſures by them recommended---Do, in conſideration of the unanimity with which the ſaid amendments were agreed to, and a juſt ſenſe of their utility, earneſtly call upon the Congreſs of the United States to take the ſaid amendments under their immediate conſideration, and alſo thoſe which may have been ſubmitted by the conventions of other ſtates, and to act thereupon in the manner preſcribed by the fifth article of the fœderal conſtitution; either by propoſing the neceſſary alterations to the conſideration of the ſtates, or by calling a convention to deliberate on the ſubject, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to promote the peace and general good of the union. We pray that Almighty God in his goodneſs and wiſdom will direct your councils to ſuch meaſures, as will eſtabliſh our laſting peace and welfare, and ſecure to our lateſt poſterity the bleſſings of freedom; and that he will always have you in his Holy keeping."

Draft of a Letter to Governor Clinton, on the ſame ſubject.

SIR,

" EARLY in our preſent ſeſſion, the circular letter from the honorable the convention of the ſtate of New-York, tranſmitted by your Excellency, was laid before us for our conſideration. While we are ſenſible of the obligations which we, in common with all America, owe to the patriotiſm and exertions of ſo noble and generous a people; while we feel all the reſpect due to their virtue, and every inclination to comply with their wiſhes, eſpecially when pointed to an object ſo dear to us all, the preſervation of our common liberties; and while, at the ſame time, we ardently deſire ſuch amendments to our new ſyſtem of government, as will guard our rights from every poſſible danger, and quiet the preſent apprehenſions of many of the good citizens, as well of this commonwealth, as of our ſiſter ſtates; we feel great pain in finding that we cannot entirely accord with ſo wiſe and auguſt a body, in the mode of obtaining theſe alterations and additional proviſions. We acknowledge with them the propriety of introducing the neceſſary amendments as ſoon as poſſible into our ſyſtem, ſo as to induce a general confidence under the operations of a government, which we flatter ourſelves will relieve us from our preſent embarraſſments, and again raiſe us to that reſpect and importance, which we once held among the nations of the world. It is therefore with the greateſt reſpect and deference to the opinions of people we ſo highly value, and whom we love with all the affection of brethren, who bled in the ſame common cauſe of liberty and mankind, that we ſubmit to their attention the propriety of an application to the firſt Congreſs, which ſhall aſſemble under the new plan, expreſſive of a deſire, that they will immediately take into their conſideration the amendments which have been recommended by the conventions of the ſeveral ſtates which have ratified the ſame, and either make the neceſſary proviſions conſonant to the general ſenſe of America, and ſubmit them to the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates at their next ſeſſions, for their adoption; or call a general convention to deliberate on that ſubject; as to their wiſdom, viewing all circumſtances, may appear to be moſt proper.

" We conſider conventions as aſſemblies, which ought never to be reſorted to, except in caſes where the ordinary adminiſtration is inadequate to the object. Here the ordinary adminiſtration is fully adequate to the object, being veſted with powers expreſly comprehending the preſent caſe. The ſenate, being choſen by the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, and the other branch by the people themſelves, muſt feel every obligation, and every inclination to purſue ſuch meaſures, as will accord with the ſentiments of their conſtituents, and eſtabliſh that confidence in the government which alone can render it proſperous and happy. If therefore the fœderal legiſlature, as ſoon as they ſhall aſſemble, ſhall recommend to the ſtates the neceſſary amendments, the fears of our fellow citizens throughout America, concerning the public liberty, will be ſooner allayed, and the public confidence ſooner reſtored, than by the delays which muſt neceſſarily occur in the ſummoning and aſſembling of another convention, the reſult of whoſe deliberations muſt finally undergo the ſame diſcuſſion in every ſtate, as a recommendation from the Congreſs. Viewing the ſubject as we do, and anxious to purſue the moſt ſafe and ſpeedy way of obtaining amendments, we moſt ardently hope, that our endeavours will be aided by ſimilar efforts on the part of New-York and the reſt of our ſiſter ſtates, and they will unite with us in making an immediate application to Congreſs, ſimilar to the one we take the liberty of incloſing for the conſideration of the legiſlature of New-York. We cannot but flatter ourſelves with the happieſt ſucceſs from ſo united an effort; and that Congreſs will take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to remove every uneaſy ſenſation from the hearts of our fellow citizens, and to fence our unalienable rights from every poſſible encroachment, and this without the delay and danger of a convention. Approving in the higheſt degree the jealous watchfulneſs of our brethren of New-York, and promiſing to guard with equal care our common liberties---We pray that Almighty God may direct their councils, and our's, to the laſting good of our common country, and that he will always have them in his Holy keeping."

Draft of a letter to the ſeveral ſtates on the ſame ſubject.

" We beg leave to ſubmit to your conſideration, a copy of our anſwer to the circular letter from the convention of our ſiſter ſtate of New-York, and alſo the copy of an addreſs, which we think it our duty to make to the Congreſs at their firſt meeting. We flatter ourſelves that you will not heſitate in making a ſimilar application, the object being to eſtabliſh our rights and liberties on the moſt immutable baſis. May God have you in his Holy keeping."

It paſſed in the negative. Ayes 50---Noes 72.

And then the main queſtion being put, that the houſe do agree with a committee of the whole houſe, in the application and draft of letters by them reported,

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered that Mr. Bullit do carry the ſaid application and draft of letters to the ſenate, and deſire their concurrence.

Taken up aſtray in the county of Bedford, State of Pennſylvania, the following CREATURES, viz.

A BAY Mare, about thirteen hands high, four years old, trots all.

A black Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her face, trots and paces.

A bay Mare, 13 hands high, 11 years old, branded with the letter D on the near ſhoulder, trots all.

A dark bay Mare, with a ſtar in her face, ſome white hairs on her noſe, age unknown.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, age unknown.

A bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, has a brand, trots and paces.

A bright bay Mare, about 17 years old, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces,

A bright bay Horſe, 14 hands high, has a ſtar in his face, trots and paces.

A brown Horſe, about 12 hands high, with a ſtar in his face, trots all.

A dark brown Horſe, 6 years old, 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks.

A bay Mare, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white ſtripe down her face, one white foot, ſome ſaddle marks.

A black Mare, about 13 hands high, 7 years old, one white foot, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a ſtirrup iron, had on an old bell.

A black Mare, 6 years old, about 13 hands high, trots all.

A dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, trots all, age unknown.

A dark bay Horſe, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his face, branded as appears to be with a fiſh-gig, trots all.

A grey Mare, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, trots all.

A black Horſe, 12 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on the near ſide, trots and paces.

A black Mare, 13 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots all.

A bright bay Horſe, 9 years old, about 12 hands high, ſome ſaddle marks, trots and paces.

A dark cheſnut coloured Horſe, 9 years old, about 11 hands high, trots and paces.

A black Horſe, about 13 hands high, a white ſpot on each ſide of his back, branded with a ſtirrup iron on the near ſhoulder, 9 years old, trots all.

A grey Mare, 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder C and on the near buttock T.

A ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, white mane and tail, trots all.

A bay Mare, about 14 years old, between 12 and 13 hands high, trots all.

The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, according to law, by GEORGE WOODS, Ranger.

November 10, 1888.

Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, riſing 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and ſome white on the inſide of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white ſpot on his upper lip, and to the beſt of my memory has a ſmall ſtar, or rather a grey ſpot in his forehead, trots eaſy when going ſlow, but rough when going faſt, canters but not ſpeedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in conſequence of a kick) ſhod all round, but the ſhoes much wore, except the ſhoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breaſt and ſhoulders with the breaſt-plate of harneſs, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by ROGER DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10.

RETURNS from different Counties of this State of the Election for REPRESENTATIVES *in the* Fœderal Government, *as far as they have come to hand.*

CANDIDATES.

Counties.	Thomas Hartley,	Henry Wynkoop,	Fred. A. Muhlenberg,	George Clymer,	Thomas Fitzſimons,	Thomas Scott,	Stephen Chambers,	John Allifon,	Peter Muhlenberg,	Daniel Heiſter,	William Findley,	Charles Pettit,	William Irwin,	William Montgomery,	Blair M'Clenachan,	Robert Whitehill,
City of Philadelphia,	1726	1743	1774	1699	1714	1718	1217	1214	821	796	376	357	333	309	286	272
County of Philadelphia,	776	786	812	769	764	766	593	600	495	495	346	333	337	329	289	293
Bucks,	656	658	682	658	657	651	632	647	259	226	231	220	230	230	220	208
Cheſter,	903	904	901	890	900	895	890	896	211	209	205	204	198	199	198	199
York,	1497	1497	1492	1482	1488	1486	1475	1489	205	203	209	201	205	193	195	198
Berks,	24	27	187	26	7	5	24	28	450	458	442	440	437	435	430	275
Lancaſter,	655	656	771	642	652	649	651	647	320	348	347	347	344	343	342	223
Cumberland,	294	283	285	271	268	281	271	281	1563	1559	1599	1563	1588	1560	1561	1562
Northampton,	256	271	311	260	267	261	31	23	406	419	186	177	176	176	155	128
Montgomery,	311	349	367	320	321	308	272	266	300	286	246	243	244	232	209	185
Dauphin,	96	91	121	85	86	79	76	71	486	498	495	494	485	481	480	443
Northumber.	197	198	196	195	199	197	195	197	355	355	358	357	355	356	356	353
Franklin,	374	375	373	363	363	365	364	380	545	541	555	551	552	554	549	545
Huntingdon.	134	139	134	131	138	138	133	135	70	65	77	66	67	65	66	70
Total.	7899	7977	8406	7791	7824	7799	6824	6874	6486	6458	5672	5553	5551	5462	5336	4954

The Hon. Beverley Randolph, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, hath, by proclamation, dated the 25th ult. made known to all perſons whom it may concern, that the time for apointing Electors to chuſe a Preſident of the United States is fixed to be on the firſt Wedneſday in January next, and the time for chuſing Repreſentatives of that commonwealth in Congreſs, on the ſecond day of February next; and that the places appointed for holding the ſaid elections are the court-houſes of the ſeveral counties.

Thurſday, the 18th inſt. is the day appointed by the Senate of Maſſachuſetts for the choice of Repreſentatives in the Fœderal Aſſembly, and of Electors, for that commonwealth; and the Electors are to meet on the firſt Wedneſday in February next, at the State-Houſe in Boſton, for the purpoſe of voting, by ballot, for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, agreeably to the conſtitution of the United States.

The Honorable Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer and Jonathan Dayton, Eſquires, are appointed to repreſent the ſtate of New-Jerſey in the Congreſs of the United States, until the firſt Wedneſday in March next.

The Honorable the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania have been pleaſed to grant to an ingenious European artiſt the ſum of *one hundred pounds* (beſides a very generous price) as a premiom for his conſtructing a hand machine for carding cotton wool, and another for ſpinning cotton yarn. Six ſets of ſimilar machines, we are informed, have been procured by ſix aſſociations in the United States. We hope ſoon to hear of more extenſive machines by horſes, and by water, as the principles are the ſame upon the large and ſmall ſcale. The manufacturing committee in this city have commenced the ſale of corduroys, fœderal rib, cottons, &c. made by theſe machines.

A manufacturing correſpondent expreſſes an earneſt wiſh that the real and ſkillful manufacturers at Bethlehem would undertake *the cotton manufactory* with machines. They have houſes prepared—money—undoubted credit—children to pick and women to rope the cotton—women to ſpin the linen thread and bleach the goods—ground, water, and aqueducts ſuitable for complete bleach-yards. The ſimple buſineſs of dying drab and olive colours they could eaſily acquire. Add to all theſe, that they are very induſtrious and œconomical. In ſhort, no body of people in America appear to have ſuch qualifications and conveniencies to carry on this profitable manufactory, to their private profit, and the public good. It is therefore hoped they will not be inſenſible of what appears a ſort of duty incumbent on that valuable ſociety.

Extract of a letter from Fort Harmar, November 3.

"The treaty at laſt is in a fair way to commence, unexpectedly too, I believe, the Indians have been ſo very long in holding council among themſelves, but they are now coming in. We have the Governor, Commiſſioners and Captain Hutchins with us."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, dated October 14.

"The tawny ſons of cruelty are daily ravaging our frontiers, bearing off our property, and, in ſhort, ſpreading deſolation and cauſing depopulation in every quarter: they have full poſſeſſion of my plantation, and indeed almoſt all Liberty county, adjoiming the one I at preſent live in. Laſt evening we were alarmed by them, and every man was under arms. Some have marched to check their incroachments, being only 20 miles diſtant, in great bodies."

The following paragraphs are taken from a late London paper:

"America ſeems, at length, after a long ſuſpence, to be on the point of eſtabliſhing its general government. By the laſt accounts ſeven of the ſtates had acceded to the plan propoſed for that purpoſe.

"The previous conſent of two thirds of the whole is, however, neceſſary; and as no doubt is entertained of the concurrence of South-Carolina and Virginia, the Congreſs will ſoon perfect the conſtitution of the confederated republic.

"In the mean time, civilization is every where extending its influence; the inſtitution of Univerſities and Philoſophical Societies begins to diſſipate the fanataciſm which has long prevailed in ſeveral of the provinces; and ſuch is the ardour of improvement at Philadelphia, that the city and the whole province are now diligently employed in ſtretching roads through the country, for above 150 miles. A ſpirit of agriculture ſeems indeed to be diſſeminated over all the ſtates. In a little time they will, doubtleſs, turn their attention to the improvement of manufactures for internal conſumption; though their good friends, the French, are endeavouring all in their power to diſſuade them from this undertaking."

Capt. Parker, arrived at New-London, from Dublin, adviſes, that on the 26th October, in lat. 35, 18, long. 52, 10, W. ſpoke the ſchooner Succeſs, Daniel Jackſon, Maſter, from Piſcataqua, bound to Madeira, out 11 days, all well. On the 6th inſt. in lat. 33, 47, long. 60, 30, in the morning, ſaw a veſſel bottom up, bore down towards her, hoiſted out his long boat, and ſent his chief mate to view her: She appeared to be an American veſſel, probably a brig; could perceive her main-maſt ſtanding, with a yard acroſs and part of a ſail to it; her bowſprit with jib-boom run in, but no fore-maſt or head, her quarter-deck and ſtern all drove in or gone, a full built veſſel fore and aft, with a broad beam, her bottom ſheathed and payed with pitch and brimſtone; ſhe meaſured 58 and an half feet keel (the whole length of her keel;) by appearance ſhe had not long been in that ſituation, as her ſides and bottom were clean, few or no barnicles on her.

Thoughts on the ſubject of Amendments

to the Fœderal Conſtitution.

TO moderate the ardor and diminiſh the fears of the friends of *amendment*, we took a curſory view, in the laſt paper, of the ground upon which liberty is fixed in this enlightened time, and particularly in the United States. It clearly appeared, that the dangers to property, peace, liberty and life, ſo far as they have heretofore proceeded from the abuſe of eccleſiaſtical power, are now done away by the total ſuppreſſion of that ſpecies of authority. It was alſo evident, that inſtead of *general feeling* and *opinion*, on which the liberties of the ancient republics precariouſly reſted, the progreſs of political knowledge had given us the more certain baſis of *the acknowledged rights* of man, and *the eſtabliſhed principles* of freedom. Being poſſeſſed of conſtitutions formed out of theſe *rights and principles*, it was argued, that no ſudden inroads upon the liberties of the people could be made, no inſidious encroachments could be effected. Wherefore, it was further obſerved, the buſineſs of amendment, equally important to *liberty* and *government*, need not be precipitated, from any dangerous circumſtances that attend our preſent ſituation.

The amendments that have been hitherto ſuggeſted may not improperly be divided into two kinds—1ſt. Thoſe which are ſuppoſed immediately to regard the liberties of the people; and 2dly. Thoſe which would effect a diminution of the powers of the fœderal legiſlature.

In conſidering thoſe amendments which immediately relate to the rights of individuals, we muſt call to mind that the United States have ſucceſsfuly concluded an important conteſt, the grounds of which principally were, their aſſertion of their general and common rights, in the utmoſt extent to which the theory of a free government could carry them. We muſt remember alſo, that our fœderal and ſtate governments are and will be, ſo far as a very large majority goes, in the hands of thoſe men who *originated* that conteſt, or *maintained* it to an happy iſſue. If we give ourſelves a moment's time for reflection, we ſhall be ſatisfied that the leaders of the general and ſtate councils from 1775 to 1778, both civil and military characters, who are now entering upon the duties of the new government, will not betray that liberty they then aſſerted, nor be ſilent ſpectators of its deſtruction by the plans of their fellow-citizens. When the body of the new Congreſs ſhall be aſſembled—when the ſtate legiſlatures ſhall ſee in the Senate the repreſentatives of their various intereſts, *created by a deliberate exerciſe of their own powers*—when the people at large ſhall behold in the Houſe of Repreſentatives *the men of their freeſt choice*, and in their Chief Magiſtrate, *the creature of their breath* and *the venerated object of their warmeſt affections*—they will not unreaſonably and ungenerouſly ſuppoſe that ſuch a body, formed at a juncture ſo important and my means ſo juſt, will be inattentive to any conſideration, which may affect the happineſs of a country on whoſe fortunes hang all their joys and ſorrows. Shall we not then *calmly* wait the ſhort period of their meeting? Shall we formally elect them for the moſt important duties, and immediately withdraw from them the confidence their ſtation demands? 'Till their conduct gives us ſome ſhadow of cauſe to cenſure them, let us rationally expect that they will examine, with becoming anxiety and care, what further checks in favor of liberty can be introduced, what further explanations of the conſtitution time and reflection prove to be neceſſary. Should they diſcover that the preſervation of freedom, or *even the reſtoration of general harmony*, renders it neceſſary that a declaration of the rights of conſcience, the freedom of the preſs, and other articles, ſhould be expreſſed as fully in the conſtitution of the union as they are in thoſe of the ſtates, we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, and cruelly unjuſt to them, to ſuppoſe they will neglect to propoſe them.

If we conſider the manner in which a general convention muſt be created, *by the election of the ſtate legiſlatures*—if we remember at the ſame time, that one branch of the new Congreſs are to be choſen by thoſe bodies, and the other by the people at large—if we bear in mind alſo, that *the rights of the ſtates*, as well as thoſe of *the people*, are involved in the propoſed amendments—we ſhall ſee that a General Convention would not be as competent to decide on alterations, as the new Congreſs, from the nature of its two branches, will be to propoſe them for the determination of the legiſlatures or people of the ſtates. Conſidering the mixed nature of the new conſtitution, made up as it is of the rights of the people and the rights of the ſtates, a mixed body only, created *by both the parties concerned*, can ſafely and equitably amend it. The contracting parties in the fœderal compact are *the people of the ſeveral ſtates* and *the ſeveral ſtate governments*. Amendments originated by the repreſentatives of either, alone, cannot be juſt, and may be dangerous to the other.

Conſidering, then, that the preſent ſituation of the United States is peculiarly free from thoſe rocks on which the liberties of the people have formerly been loſt,—that we may place our affairs, both in the ſtate and general governments, under the guidance of our moſt enlightened citizens,—that there is every reaſon to believe the intereſt, the wiſdom and the virtue of thoſe, whom the people and the legiſlatures ſhall elect, will enſure a due attention to the peace and ſafety of our country,—that precipitation, warmth, and unreaſonable prejudices may poſſibly mar the conſtitution, but cannot amend it—we muſt deem it at once our intereſt and duty, calmly to wait the firſt operations of the fœderal legiſlature. Impatience under aſſumed powers has been the juſt characteriſtic of Americans. Let not our enemies, in this our political infancy, be able to charge us with the ſame temper towards the juſt authority, *which we ourſelves have deliberately created*,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Montgomery County, November 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 12th of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Teber, in Summany town, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough, containing 121 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, Matthias Sheifley, and others; taken in execution as the property of John Shular, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, November 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 13th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Sweyer, in New-Hanover townſhip, A certain Plantation or Tract of 50 acres of Land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, and bounded by lands of Peter Steltz and others; taken in execution as the property of the heirs of Sebaſtian Bucher, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

A ROBBERY.

LAST night the currying-ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open in Cheſter, and the following articles ſtole, viz. ſix or ſeven black grain calf-ſkins; four wax ditto finiſhed; three hog-ſkins, two finiſhed and one in ſtuff, marked G. P. on the rump; three calf-ſkins and one dog ditto in ſtuff, one of which is marked R. F. three pair of boot legs, one pair of boots and ſhoes, part worn; a brown cloth jacket, lined with blue baize; alſo a ſmall fowling-piece. It is ſuppoſed the perſon or perſons who committed the above robbery broke open the ſtable of Davis Bevan, in Cheſter, and ſtole a large bay horſe, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and both hind feet white. Whoever ſecures the ſaid thieves, with the above horſe and articles, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, paid by WILLIAM FORBES, merchant, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS PEDRICK, tanner, in Cheſter. Dec. 9, 1788. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, a Negro man, named JEM, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high. He is of a black complection, ſmooth ſkin, and a pleaſant countenance; has a remarkable white ſpeck or film on or near the ſight of his right eye, which he moſtly keeps ſhut. Had on, when he went away, a grey cloth ſhort coat, with plain white metal buttons, a lead coloured waiſt do. the foreparts lined with white linſey, the backs with ſtriped blue and white, tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old wool hat, new ſhoes tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward if taken up 30 miles from home, or upwards; and in proportion for any leſs diſtance, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me,

§ WILLIAM STIDHAM.

N. B. As it is expected that ſaid Negro will try to get on board ſome veſſel; this is therefore to forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro into any other ſtate or place, on their peril. §

State of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry, Nov. 21, 1788.

Juſt imported in the Grange, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, and the laſt ſhips from London, &c. and now opening for Sale, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

The ſixth door below Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A large and general aſſortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

THREE-QUARTERS, ſeven-eighths, four-quarters and nine-eighths ſheeting linens,
3-4ths and 7-8ths ticklings and bed bunts,
3-4ths, 7-8ths, 4-4ths and 5-4ths cotton and linen checks,
7-8ths and 4-4ths cotton toilinets,
1-2 ell ſilk ſhags and velvets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell velvets and velverets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell fancy and other cords,
1-2 ell Siberian honey comb, and ribbed de leuris,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell olive, blue and black velvets,
1-2 ell bottle green, olive, black and blue, twilled and Genoa velvets,
A compleat aſſortment of florentines, moncriefs and ſattinets,
A variety of velvet and other veſt ſhapes,
Shoe bindings, black and white galloons,
Stay cords, braids and white three-cord ſilk,
Sewing ſilk, threads, tapes,
Bobins and magpye galloons,
Cottons and callicoes of a variety of colours, with and without borders,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide handkerchiefs, white field and handſome borders,
A large and compleat aſſortment of check, cotton, printed and ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sattinets, ſtockinets, royal ribs, queens, kings and Pruſſia cords,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Mens and womens worſted hoſiery of all kinds,
Socks, patent ribbed, plain, Scots knit and gauze ſtockings.
With a *general aſſortment* of other *goods* as uſual.

*** An *Apprentice* of reputable connexions will be taken.

Philadelphia, October 17, 1788. 4 w

To be SOLD, by RETAIL,

By JOHN WOODS,

The corner of Front and Lombard-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits,
Old brandy,
Weſt-India and country rum,
Wines of different ſorts,
Loaf and lump ſugar,
Muſcovado & Spaniſh white do.
Coffee and chocolate,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,
Pepper, and ſundry ſpices,
Starch, indigo, ſoap & candles,
Cotton, and cotton wick for lamps,
Raiſins and currants,
Sieves of different ſorts,
Bruſhes of different ſorts & ſizes,
Knives and forks,

Claſp and pen-knives,
Tin coffee-pots, and ſundry tin-ware,
Bellows, coffee-mills,
Shovels and ſpades,
Flat-irons, gridirons and frying-pans,
Bake-ovens and bake-irons of various ſizes,
Iron pots and kettles of different ſorts,
An aſſortment of nails & ſprigs,
Flaſks of ſweet oil, vinegar,
Rice, barley and oatmeal,
An aſſortment of queens ware,
Some glaſs ware, &c. &c.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and others, may have their ſea ſtores put up on the ſhorteſt notice.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of SHARP and WILLIAM DELANY are requeſted to pay the ſubſcriber their reſpective balances; and all perſons to whom ſaid partnerſhip remain indebted, are deſired to call for payment. SHARP DELANY.

In order to cloſe the accounts of ſaid partnerſhip, a conſiderable quantity of Capital Drugs will be diſpoſed of for caſh, approved notes, or the uſual credit, on as low terms as ſuch goods can be imported.

The aſſortment conſiſts of Bark, Jallap, Cream of Tartar, Opium, Quickſilver, Camphor, Gum Arabic, Galls, and a variety of ſuch drugs as are now in uſe.

MISTAKE.

WAS exchanged at Mrs. Withy's, by her ſervant, a pair of common leather coloured SADDLE BAGS, with a brass lock, on Tueſday night, the 18th inſtant. The perſon having the ſame is requeſted to return them to Mrs. *Withy*, or to Mr. *Iſrael Iſrael*, at the Cross Keys, Philadelphia, and receive his own, with the contents. †

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, of the firſt quality, lying on Bull-ſkin run, Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 850 acres, whereon is a ſtone dwelling-houſe, of ſufficient ſize for the accommodation of a large family, a ſtone ſtable with ten ſtalls, daisy, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, and clerk's-office, of the ſame materials, a large log barn, corn-houſes, and other outhouſes, all in good repair: About 350 acres of the above is cleared, a good proportion of which is quite freſh, the whole well encloſed, and in good heart. There is alſo a quantity of rich marſh, which, with very little labor, may be converted into valuable meadow. There are ſeveral very fine ſprings, and a ſtream running thrugh the land of conſiderable ſize. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms, on applying to *William Kerlin*, in Cheſter, near Philadelphia, who has ſeen the land, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

N. B. It may be neceſſary to obſerve that we are very convenient to churches, meeting-houſes and merchant-mills, about 18 miles below Winchester.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Weiſs, late of this city, deceaſed, on bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers,

REBECCA WEISS, Executrix,
JOHN WOOD, Executor.

Newtown, November 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction or vendue, held at the Court-houſe in Newtown, on Wedneſday, the 10th of next month (December) at noon, a certain meſſuage and tract of 155 acres of land; ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by lands of Samuel Pleaſants, Thomas Riche, Eſquire, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jonathan Milnor, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

November 17, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Hatfield townſhip, Montgomery county, about the middle of September laſt, A Stray Brindle Bull CALF, with a white face, breaſt and belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

Northampton town, November 4, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, two tracts of land ſituate in the townſhip of Mount-Bethel, the one tract is bounded by land of Alexander Miller, jun. Widow Miller and others; the other of the ſaid tracts is bounded by the tract aforementioned, and land of Alexander Galbreth. The one tract containing 138 acres, and the uſual allowance, the other tract containing 26 acres and three quarters of an acre, with the uſual allowance: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Cadwalader Morris, by ‖ GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all perſons not to truſt my wife Mary Ramſey, on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.

ROBERT WOOD,

In FIFTH-STREET, near the NEW-GAOL, PHILADELPHIA,
Still continues to MAKE

Parchment of the beſt quality;

Which Stationers, Conveyancers and others, may be ſupplied with on reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 29, 1788. 4w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of July laſt, two heiffer CALVES, ſuppoſed to be yearlings paſt, the one a dark red, with both ears ſlit; the other red, with a white face and tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

November 10, 1788. † GEORGE MARKS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Printer*,
On the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's
Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1789, being the firſt after Leap-year.

CONTAINING,

The riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; tranſit of Mercury over the Sun's diſk, and elements of the expected comet; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous planets and fixed ſtars; the culmination of the pointers; the equation of time; the time of high water at Philadelphia for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe and length of days, with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO,

Verſes on the New-year;
------ on the Bee, at the approach of ſpring;
------ on Charity;
------ on Contentment.
Epiſtle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, found in the oldeſt edition of the Bible printed at Worms;
Secret of being always eaſy, an Anecdote;
Anecdote the Emperor of Sigiſmund;
Importance of Agriculture, an Anecdote;
Advice to the American Farmer;
Method of preſerving wheat from the Heſſian Fly;
Rules for diſcovering the qualities of land;
Receipt for bitters to prevent the fever and ague, and all other fall fevers;
------ for the gout;
------ for a cancer, or any tumour;
Profeſſor Hoffman's method of extinguiſhing fire;
Directions for making calcined or pearl aſhes, recommended by the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts;
Method to make bees-wax white and tranſparent;
Compariſon between the proſpects of advantage in the unſettled and unimproved parts of Pennſylvania, and in the new countries at Niagara, Kentucky, &c.
Liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in Philadelphia, from Sept. 1, 1787, to Sept. 1, 1788;
Meetings of the Repreſentatives of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church;
Meetings of the Miniſters, &c. of the Preſbyterian churches;
The Friends yearly meetings;
Faſts and feaſts obſerved in the Jewiſh ſynagogue;
Rules to find the time of high water at ſixteen harbours, &c. in America;
Table of the Sun's declination;
Table of remarkable æras and events;
Table of the periods, revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the planets, including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell;
An enlarged table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day;
Time of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia;
Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.
Tables ſhewing the value of dollars and crowns, from 1 to 600, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds;
Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America;
Scale of depreciation for the ſettlement of debts;
An accurate liſt of the poſt towns, &c. from Portland, in Caſco-bay, to Savanna, in Georgia, with the croſs poſt roads, &c.
The ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS by WILLIAM WARING, *Teacher of Mathematics in the* Friends *Academy*.

The above Almanac *may alſo be had of the Printers of this Paper.*

To be rented, for a Term of Years,

SUNDRY Lots in the city of Philadelphia, and parcels of Land near the ſame, viz. 1. A city ſquare, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by 7th and 8th ſtreets, and northward and ſouthward by Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, (ſave a ſmall part thereof at the north-eaſt corner) now in the tenure of William Eckhart, his term expires March next. 2. A large lot on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the diſtance of about 10 feet from the eaſt wall of General Dickinſon's houſe to Sixth-ſtreet, extending from the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet, northward, to a 36 feet wide ſtreet. 3. Forty acres of land on Wiſſahickon road, adjoining Standley's graſs grounds, now in the tenure of John Manderfield, his leaſe will expire next ſpring. 4. Three hundred acres of land, lying in the Fork of, or between two croſs-roads, from Germantown road to Frankford road, oppoſite, on one ſide, the Widow Lawrence's, and on the other, to Conrad Heſter's, and adjoining Godfrey Twelve's land; lately in the tenure of Daniel Levan, who is gone off. For terms, apply to LEWIS WEISS, in Arch-ſtreet, or to CHARLES JARVIS, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 215 acres of land and 24 acres of bank meadow, likewiſe 7 acres of ſwamp meadow, and much more may be made, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and ſeveral out-houſes, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard. The land is equal to any in the county for wheat, Indian corn or graſs; 180 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber, with a run of water all along one ſide of ſaid plantation, lying in the townſhip of Manington, Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey.

Alſo another Plantation, lying in Upper Penn's-Neck, containing 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good dwelling-houſe, five acres of bank meadow and a good orchard; about 70 acres of cleared land, the reſt timber; lying in the aforeſaid county, and to be ſold by DANIEL BELDERBECK.

Auguſt 20, 1788 3 m

N. B. The ſubſcriber has three negroes to diſpoſe of, they are young, not exceeding 21 years.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

The following Lots of Ground,

TWO lots on Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe, one of which containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and in depth 106 feet; the other containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Crown-ſtreet 90 feet.

Two lots on Fifth-ſtreet, about half way betwen Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, each of which contains in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet, 20 feet 3 inches, and in depth 87 feet 6 inches. For terms, apply to † EDWARD PENINGTON.

Juſt Publiſhed, price 5*ſ.*

And to be ſold by *James Adams & Sons*, in Wilmington; and by *Hall & Sellers, Bradford, Dunlap & Claypoole, Bailey, Seddon, and Dobſon*, bookſellers, in Philadelphia,

SERMONS, &c.

1. On the diviſions among chriſtians. 2. On the neceſſity of regeneration to future happineſs. 3. The ſcripture doctrine of election. 4. Extract of a letter from Mr. Whitefield to Mr. Weſley. 5. An addreſs to the Deiſts.

By *Henry Pattillo*, A. M. of Granville, North-Carolina.

In neceſſariis unitas; in non-neceſſariis libertas; in omnibus charitas. ANON.

Alſo, *by the ſame Author, price* 1*ſ.*

THE PLAIN
Planter and Farmer's Family Aſſiſtant:

Containing an *addreſs* to huſbands and wives, children and ſervants; with three *catechiſms*, for children, youths, and negroes.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
CHARLES CIST,
In RACE-STREET,

A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING

The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.
By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR*, M. A.
To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*.

PREFACE.

THE German language is much uſed in this ſtate: It is a language of great compaſs, energy, expreſſiveneſs and variety. Theſe excellences, however, for want of proper helps and due attention, are known but by a few. The ſtudy of it is becoming now an object of reſpect, particularly in this city; not only among the Germans themſelves, but others, eſpecially young men of liberal education. For the accommodation of ſuch, this Grammar hath been carefully prepared: It will be found to contain every thing that is eſſential in BACHMAIR's GRAMMAR, yet in a more conciſe form; and conſequently may be purchaſed at a conſiderably lower price.---The Editor intended it principally for the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, where at certain hours, daily, the ſtudents are exerciſed in ſpeaking and writing German. The method adopted in this reſpect, and the opportunities that may be had conſtantly in Philadelphia of converſing in the language, rendered it unneceſſary to retain in this Book the exerciſes or practical parts of BACHMAIR. But inſtead thereof the ſtudent will here meet with a number of very neceſſary rules for pronunciation, ſpelling, &c. not to be found in the other Grammar.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let. Nov. 28, 1788. †

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohockking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

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